Synaptomys borealis sphagnicola (Northern Bog Lemming)

Report Date: January 13, 2016

Priority 1 Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)

Class: Mammalia (Mammals)
Order: Rodentia (Rodents)

Family: Cricetidae (Hamsters, Voles, Lemmings, And Allies)

General comments:

Found in small isolated populations and few populations have been found.

Species Conservation Range Maps for Northern Bog Lemming:

Town Map: <u>Synaptomys borealis sphagnicola_Towns.pdf</u>
Subwatershed Map: <u>Synaptomys borealis sphagnicola_HUC12.pdf</u>

SGCN Priority Ranking - Designation Criteria:

Risk of Extirpation:

Maine Status: Threatened

State Special Concern or NMFS Species of Concern: NA

Recent Significant Declines: NA

Regional Endemic: NA

High Regional Conservation Priority:

Northeast Endangered Species and Wildlife Diversity Technical Committee:

Risk: No, Data: No, Area: Yes, Spec: Yes, Warrant Listing: Yes, Total Categories with "Yes": 3

High Climate Change Vulnerability: NA

Understudied rare taxa: NA

Historical: NA

Culturally Significant: NA

Habitats Assigned to Northern Bog Lemming:

Formation Name Alpine

Macrogroup Name Alpine

Habitat System Name: Acadian-Appalachian Subalpine Woodland and Heath-Krummholz **Primary Habitat**

Formation Name Boreal Upland Forest

Macrogroup Name Boreal Upland Forest

Habitat System Name: Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spr-Fir-Hwd Forest Notes: May occur in boggy areas associated

with this forest type

Stressors Assigned to Northern Bog Lemming:

Stressor Priority Level based on Severity and Actionability

	Moderate Severity	High Severity
Highly Actionable	Medium-High	High
Moderately Actionable	Medium	Medium-High
Actionable with Difficulty	Low	Low

IUCN Level 1 Threat Biological Resource Use

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly actionable

Notes: Usually northern bog lemmings occur in high elevation habitat that is not prone to logging. If their habitat is

logged, and evaporation / transpiration increases as the result of the logging their wet mossy habitat could be

lost.

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IUCN Level 1 Threat Energy Production and Mining

IUCN Level 2 Threat: Renewable Energy

Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly actionable

Notes: Because northern bog lemmings often occur in high elevation sites, they may be vulnerable to wind farms. If a

wind project alters the drainage of a site or opens a closed canopy forest, it may destroy northern bog lemming habitat. It is reversible problem because with site inspections the wind farm developer has the option of

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relocating the project.

Species Level Conservation Actions Assigned to Northern Bog Lemming:

*Only species specific conservation actions that address high (red) or medium-high (orange) priority stressors are summarized here.

Conservation Action Category: Policy Biological Priority: moderate Type: on-going

Develop a policy where the Maine Forest Service or LURC would notify IFW of forest management plans where cutting was planned on high elevation sites (above 2,700 feet)

Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Logging and Wood Harvesting

Conservation Action Category: Research Biological Priority: moderate Type: new

Develop a technique to identify northern bog lemmings using e-DNA found in small water bodies associated with alpine sites

Stressor(s) Addressed By This Conservation Action

Logging and Wood Harvesting

Guild Level Conservation Actions:

This Species is currently not attributed to a guild.

Broad Taxonomic Group Conservation Actions:

Additional relevant conservation actions for this species are assigned within broader taxonomic groups in Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan: Element 4, Table 4-1.

Habitat Based Conservation Actions:

Additional conservation actions that may benefit habitat(s) associated with this species can be found in Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan: Element 4, Table 4-15. Click on the Habitat Grouping of interest to launch a habitat based report summarizing relevant conservation actions and associated SGCN.

The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.